# A SENSATIONAL CASE

The Trial of Pranzini For Triple Murder Commenced in Paris.

Remarkably Romantic Life of the Accused as Related By Himself.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE GIVEN.

Dramatic Scenes and Incidents in the

Crowded Court Room.

MORE CRUEL IRISH EVICTIONS.

Dutrages Committed By Emergency Men on Defenseless Women-Germany's Press Still Belligerent-Theatrical Doings in London.

The Pranzini Trial.

[Copyright 1887 by New York Associated Press.] Paris, (via Hayre), July 9.—|New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |- The Pranzini trial opened to-day with tremen dous eclat at the court of Assizes. All Paris, and especially charming bevies of morbid deml-mondaines had gathered together to see Pranzini, the alleged triple murderer of the rue Montaigue, brought to bay. For weeks and weeks the papers have been full of it. For weeks the president has been beset by applications for seats-no matter what seats. let us see Pranzini, and see Pranzini we must at any cost, and we have seen him. The curtain rose on the play this morning. The scene, the court of assizes; title, the triple murderer in rue Montaigue. No matter how early you had come, no matter even if you had slept on the steps of the palace, a hundred privileged people had been let in before you, and when the doors were at last thrown open the hall was full of strong barriers, jealously guarded, which blocked the approaches to the court. "You can't pass this way, sir," and "You can't pass that way"-at every turn you were met with the monotonous "non possumus," Nothing like it has been seen at Paris since Mme. Cloves Hugrees'

"How did I get in? Heaven knows. A 11, just before the prisoner entered the dock I found myself in the court, better late than never. Behind me was Jules Claretie, director of the Francais, chatting with Henri Bauer, the critic, and several other literary celebrities. In a distant corner I saw Gaston Berardi, of the Independence Belge. Here and there I noticed the familiar face of a painter, of a dramatist. They were the exceptions, however. Nearly the whole of the court was packed with ladies of society, most nearly all distinctly ladies not in society, The fair, frall sisterhood had mustered thick, row upon row of them, in war paint and feathers. No wonder the trial interested them all. many, I dare say, thinking they might have had the fate of Alice Regnaul. They filled the auditorium proper with their fans and frivolity. The front of the hall was reserved for barristers. To the right and left of them were journalists and the jury. On a table a few feet from the empty seats which were to be occupied by the judges lay the pleces for a conviction -- a shabby brown overcoat, a shabby pair of black trow sers, a hamper and a small grey valise. The heat in the long blue trial chamber even at that hour was stifling. Hardly a window was open. This stuffy, stickly odor of hu manity assailed the nostrils, and we had seven hours of it before us.

Enter Pranzini. At a quarter to 11 there was a hum of excitement in the hall. A side door opened behind the press benches. The next minute the prisoner was ushered into the room by four municipal guards and voice rang out "No opera glasses allowed."
What is he like? Well, like a hundred

thousand men you may meet. Good looking Yes, in a way. About thirty, short, neither very dark nor very fair, joh garcon the French would say; short, curly hair, very thin at the top, brushed smoothly over the forehead, which is square but magnificent enrly beard and whiskers, neatly trimmed like his mustache; small observant eyes and wonderfully mobile eyebrows; no particular sharacter in his nose or mouth; neck shapely. What did he wear? He was dressed with carefully studied carelessness, and it suited him-a loose, black jacket and a white waist cost, and turn down collar and a light gravat. In his hand he carried a high hat. neatly brushed. In the breast pocket of his poat you see the end of a clean white handkerchef, and his manner was worth remem-Cool is not the word for it. He impertubed as he entered. He looked pale, just pale enough to be interestotherwise no trace of

whatever. A flickering smile played over his lips, but it was a well-bred smile. It seems to express infinite care and a touch of pity, as who should say, "I am willing to humor you, good people, but it's tedious, tedious for an Englishman like me, who believes in fair play for a prisoner till he is shown to be guilty.

At twenty minutes past 2 the court en ters-four judges robed in red and black. President Onfroy de Breville takes his seat in the center under Bonnat's solemn picture of the crucifixiou—a pale, intelligent gentleman of forty-five, mobile eyebrows, as mobile as Pranzini's, black hair and whiskers, and an eyeglass. The indictment is read, Nobody listened to it, not even Pranzini. The witnesses' names are called, sixty-three in all. At five minutes past 12 the interrogating

begins, the president sternly eyeing Prazini: "On Sunday, March 20, in the evening you were seated in an orchestra stall of the Marseille theater. You listened to "The Barber of Saville." You were sent for. You mustered up your cour-You followed the employe of the theater to the commissary of police, who showed jewelry that you had given to filles of the rue Ventemague. What have you to

To this Pranzini said; "I never gave away those jewels." The president-"This is an insufficient answer, not only to a magistrate but to any intelligent person. All the accusations against you have been collected together. The people are convinced of your gift.

Morever, we are now going to make a study of your past life. This will be long, but necessary. We shall always see you showing the same qualities. You are a lover of gambling, and above all a lover of women; not however, as the moralist said, of women that cost money, but of women that kept

you to funds," The president, then, in an academic and rather tedious discourse, narrated l'ranzini" entire existence. He read a letter from D. DeLaborde, that gave information to the

judge d'instruction to the effect that he had known him formerly as a swindler and a The president-What have you to say to

that letter?

Pranzini-Nothing at all. Twelve years ago he showed me a certain amount of friendship. I am astonished at what he says in his letter. The President-You made a great deal of HIS STRANGE STORY ELICITED.

money during your travels in Belochistan and Afghanistan.? Pranzini-About 30,000 francs. President-What did you do with it?

Pranzini-I lost a great deal of it at Presisent-You were employed in the Compagnie des Wagons lits when you earned

250 francs a month? Pranzini-Ah, more than a 100 francs for a President-Why did you leave the wagons

Pranzini-Because they wanted to send me far away. I wanted to be able to see my mother at Bonlogne. President-You left because you were

caught robbing a traveler. Pranzini-That is absurd. The heat grows more stifling and all the fans are going now. Then follows a char-

calmness. "Let us set up the scene at the directors." says the president. "Among other information communicated by the Boulogne police we are told of an old woman, known as the 'lady of the jewels,' of whom you were a lover."

acteristic incident showing the prisoner's

Pranzini-Oh, yes; Madame -The President-Oh, you don't name her. Pranzini-No, I simply say, madame. know what I'm about, ch! They say that she's forty-five or forty-eight years old, do they? Her photograph is among the pieces. Show it to the jurymen, M. President, and they can decide as to her age. President-It's under seal and cannot be

shown. You admit that she's young and that you loved her? Pranzini-Yes, certainly. [Laughter.] But I insist that the jury should see her photograph. It is only to show how credible the

Boulogue police are.

A duel to death. M. Brevelle is gradually getting his hand. Now he has taken the measure of his adversary, so has Pranzini It's disdain for disdain, sarcasm for sarcasm. Pranzini rants. He is met at every turn by raillery. The duel is growing interesting If a life were not at stake how enjoyable it would be. The wonderful adventures the joli garcon has had in his careerday with General Skoheloff, the next in Egypt, the next organizing caravans in Asia or gambling at the roulette tables

at Monte Carlo. His two passions are his bana play and women, but chiefly play. The efforts of the interrogaterie are directed to showing that to satisfy the first he was always ready to satisfy the second. From the old lady of Bologna we come to the old lady of Paris, Mile. Sabierre, whom the president persistently refers to as "Cotte Payore fille," and yet he has seen the lady. Grey de Maupassant would find a subject

for a novel in the Labatler passage with the soon hear the application. accused. Says the president: "Where did you first meet Mary Sebatier? Pranzini-I don't remember. At a ball, I

think. President-She was more of a mother to you than a mistress, and you allowed her to support you.

At the time he met Mile Sebatier, Pranzini seems to have been abjectly poor. The evidence shows he had hardly any linen to wear even, and that but for his bonne's forunes he would have had a good chance of starving. Pranzini denies it, for he sees the inference that may be drawn from Pranzini admits he got big knife just before the murder, but main tains it was given him by a cutler in exchange for a pocket knife which needed re

pairing. As to his flight from Paris after the crime, he was panic struck at the idea of having left two visiting cards at Marie Reg nault's. Step by step his defences are beater down. His explanations have ceased to be creditable. His denial and explanations are childish. Still he smiles. Pranzini grows melo dramatic, talks of his conscience, and solemnly calls upon God to witness that he is honest, "Yes, God himself," he says pointing to the dead Christ on the wall Still worse does it get for him when he en deavors to explain away the telegram which he sent to a young American lady, Miss Nwhom he had seduced. The telegram was signed Henry Forster, Grand hotel, and oddly enough a packet containing the jewels of the dead Marie Regnault were addressed to Dr. Forster at Marseills, where Pranzini stopped after the murders, it is supposed, by

Pranzini himself. At 4 court adjourned. Again the heat is suffocating and the la dies collapsing. The curtain rises on the last part of to-day's drama, Pranzini, pale but smiling. The questions now turn on Marie Regnault's jewels. Did Pranzini really give them or not? Did he really give any of them to loose women of Marseilles Pranzini denies everything, but fails to con vince the court. Then the president returns to the alibl in Tueston and says: "Let us hope your delicacy will let you reveal the name of that person with whom you say you spent the first part of the night of the crime. He dismissed the case for the day with the solemn words, "Reflechissez Pran-

### QRUEL EVICTIONS.

zini et a lundi."

Outrageous Actions of Emergency Men in Ireland.

(Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett, Dublin, July 10, 1 a. m .- [New Yor Herald Cable-Special to the BEEJ-The Coolgranny evictions heretofore outlined in these dispatches are now in their third day. They have been confined to one small dis trict, where the people are very poor and the land unprofitable. The means of resistance are small. The attitude of the people in the face of the exterminating war opened up on them, is one of determination and courage which nothing appears to check Every day since the evictions started the people of Wickloe and Wexford have in large numbers assembled to witness the proceedings and swells the chorus of condemnation of the doings of the landlord's representatives. To-day there was no falling off, but f anything more, and they were encouraged by their respected pastors, Father Dunphy, Father O'Neill, Father O'Connell and Father Ryan, of Rathdrum. Early yesterday, at a quarter past 6 o'clock a, m., without their usual escort of police and military, Captain Hamilton and his party of emergency men came down unsuspectedly on Patrick Greene of Ashkinst. Mrs. Greene and her children has just risen, and he was still in bed when the summous startled the household. The emergency man would not even give the family time to dress, but bundled them out. Mrs. Greene was dragged violently from her

refused to allow the little children to breakfast before being rendered homeless. "I had the kettle boiling on the fire," said Mrs. Greene, with tears in her eyes, "but the ruffians dragged me out and one kicked me

home by the ill-tempered suborninates, and

Captain Hamilton had so little pity that he

out through the ball." The next attack was on the house

Patrick Darcy. The place was strongly barricaded and a good half hour's plying of the crowbar was necessary before one window lost its defences. The emergency men rushed to the opening, but had to undergo a stream of boiling water from the gallant girls who defended their home with fearlessness. Rotten eggs were also thrown into the faces of the fellows. Having once got in, they proceeded to pay off the inmates. Two defenceless girls were beaten by the emergency men, their faces cut, and the fellows were forcing the young women through the top of the window when the police entered and had them brought out through the door. The action of the emer-gency men was unmanly and savage. The most intense excitement was caused by the spectacle. These new outrages are not likely to help the penaing Tory elections.

THE ENGLISH STAGE. Theatrical Notes Concerning Amer-

icans in London. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, July 9.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-Mrs. Potter has to-day a good omen from Newmarket, where Faustine, the name of the character she performs, beat the Prince of Wales' horse Fal-

con, ridden by Cannon, which was second, and Lord Randolph Churchill's Argus, ridden by Watts. She continues playing to a full house. Eight London theaters have manageresses, and Harriet Jay will next week make a ninth, into the Novelty theater, where she produces "Blue Bells of Scotland," a new romantic drama by her brother-in-law Robert Buchanan. He also soon launches a new play at the Haymarket for Manager Tree. Two American plays are now success fully running here, one by Clay Greene, the other by Gillett, and next week is promised a third by Joe Jefferson and Stewell.

New York's bar, bench and press were few nights ago reported among the play-goers at the same theatre. Messrs. Pulitzer and Dana had dual laughs from different parts of the house at the Comedy, and Judge G. H. Andrews and Clarence Seward similarly enjoyed Dandy Dick.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Labouchere give an outdoor afternoon performance for the benefit of charity at their Thames residence in Twickenham, formerly Pope's Villa. The famous Grotto is to serve as a refreshment play "Midsummer Night's Dream," in which George A. Sala personates Bottom and the other journalists take Snaut and Ca. Miss Norris, well known by her connection with Wyndham's American tours, will girgle as Puck, and Kate Vaughan. "with fairy grace will bless the place" as Titomia.

Bessie Sudlow. New York's old favorite

under Palmer & Janett's management, has this week sang Leonora in "Il Trovatore' with press approbation at the Dublin theater of her husband, Mr. Gunn, for the benefit of the Irish charter.

Buffalo Bill is likely to get his head in chancery because a resident near his exhibition has made an equity application for an injunction against the noise and danger of rifle shooting near to the house. Justice Chilty, of chancery and family fame, will

"Guess as how its time for us to be going to America since its so Americanizing our London amusements," chaffingly said Irving's dramatist, O. Chates Bramstaker, at the Savage club annual dinner this evening to Earl Dunraven, who was in the chair,

### WAR TALK.

The German Press and Public are Very Belligerent.

[Copyright 1887 by New York Associated Press.] BRRLIN, July 9 .- If the temper of the German press were a faithful reflection of the disposition of the government, war with France would be a question of a few days The revelations at the Klein trial, of the French tax on foreigners, which is openly designed to affect Germans, prohibitive impost on German spirits have combined to incensing these people to the utmost. The latter measures by themselves would have been held of less account, but associated with the spy trials they have heightened the general sense that the French enmity is implacable, and that it seeks to wound Ger mans where it can, waiting for a chance to inflict the deadliest injury. The trial of Klein is the fifth treason trial in which clear proof was afforded that the French war min istry has organized a system of espionage. A worse case than any yet revealed is under inquiry. An employe of the central admin istration at Strasburg is about to be tried a Leipsic. He is charged with selling to the French war office all of the official reports sent to the chief administrator of Alsace by his various subordinates. The completenes of this system of esplonage suggests tha treason is still at work, and that any momen may bring further revelations. The official irritation equals that of the public. and both the officials and the general public would approve the strongest lisplomatic remonstrance being made to the french government.

As to the dangers of the situation as reflected by the press, the Kreuse Zeltung explecicity declares that any further show of considerateness toward France is impossible that a country whose whole icy toward its neighbors from feelings of wrongness and hatred has no

right to expect further toleration. The Berliner Tageblat says: "If in spite of all efforts to keep the peace the war dance of France and Germany must open its bloody maze, France will either be overtaken by the fate of Poland, or the German empire will be cast down from the height on which it has stood since storm of Duppel. The Germans would enter upon a war conscious that they had done their best to avoid a conflict. The National Zeitung. which is noted for the moderation of its arti cles, says: "It is impossible to close our eye. to the dangers of recurring hostile incidents. The seed of hatred against Germany sown for the last seventeen years is now in most

luxuriant bloom." This press campaign, which has begun in earnest, has undoubted official inspiration. It is believed to foreshadow early diplomatic

action toward France. Regarding the election of Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, as prince of Bulgaria, the Berlin official feeling is in favor of the prince, but nothing has transpired to show Prince Bismarck's tendency. Count Kalnoky supports Prince Ferdinand Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, Gotha has given suilen assent, with a proviso that the prince's acceptance of the throne shall depend upon the approval of Emperor William. The talk of diplomatic circles associates Ferdinand's election with the probable development of an active Bismarckian policy against Russia.

THE GLADSTONE TESTIMONIAL It is Accepted With Warm Words For America.

LONDON, July 9 .- This afternoon at Dollis Hill, in the presence of a large number of guests invited by Mrs. Gladstone to a garden party, the American testimonial to Gladstone was formally presented to the expremier and afterward exhibited to him by the guests. The presentation speech was made by Hon. Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World. Gladstone received the party at 4 o'clock, and after shaking hands and presenting them to Mrs. Gladstone, all pro

ceeded to the lawn, where the testimonial was taken out and stood upon a box. The massive piece of silver work was most carefully examined and admired by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. It was the first time that either of them had seen it. Gladstone then faced Pulitzer, and the two gentlemen formally bowed.

of them had seen it. Gladstone then faced Pulitzer, and the two gentlemen formally bowed.

Mr. Gladstone after praising the beauty of the gift said he did not think so much of what he deserved or might fairly claim as of the profound and irrepressible interest of America in the great Irish cause. From America in the great Irish cause. From Americans he personally never had anything but the most generous treatment. He would not dwell upon personal matters which were of minor importance, but he had hardly a greater consolation than the unanimous support he received in America in the present struggle. Referring to certain expressed jealousy of American interference in Euglish affairs, he said it was much too late, under the circumstances to object to the conduct of Americans when they ventured to advise on Irish questions. It would be monstrous and unnatural if Americans did not do it, for the feelings of humanity required it at their hands. We receive American aims to lighten famine in Ireland, it is our business. If possible, to prevent, or if it arises to bear the cost thereof. We have received American aims not for that alone but for the removal from Ireland to a hapoier land of a large portion of her population, which Lord Salisbury recently designated as a burdensome engagement upon the soil, Mr. Gladstone contended that the whole civia burdensome engagement upon the soil.
Mr. Gladstone contended that the whole civilized world and its literature favored the cause of Ireland, and he had challenged men who knew more than himself to produce any author who did not severely and unmitigatedly condemn England, and the challenge was unanswered.

edly condemn England, and the challenge was unanswered.

Criticising Coercion bill Gladstone said a was passed by men, the majority of whom, when elected opposed Coercion. He condemned the permanent feature of the act and the oppression of societies in Ireland. He regretted that the American depulation had come at a time of retraction and retrogression. There was one consolation, it was impossible that the love of liberty should recede from the people. He believed the people as represented by the present garliament, were a decended, deluded people. But recent elections showed they were awakening cheers. The cause of liberty would triumph eventually. would triumph eventually.

The Pope's Irish Messenger.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] DUBLIN, July 9-|New York Herald Cable -Special to the BEE.1-Monsignor Parsics, the personal representative of the pontiff has arrived and formally began the onerous mission on which he has been sent. The commissaries pontificate to give him his official title comes to express to the archbishops and bishops the sympathy of Leo XIII. with them and their flocks in the crisis through which Catholic Ireland is passing, and to see the peace and patience of the people for whom the coercion bill is being enacted that will stand unparalleled in the circle code for remorseless and almost wanton atrocity. To-day he received a large number of the Catholic clergy residing in Dublin and the suburbs at the residence of Archbishop Walsh, Rutland square. He will make a tour of Ireland to ascertain the condition of the people in the province, their relation to the various political questions and the mode in which the country would likely be affected by the changes sought to be introduced by eading Irish politicians,

Blaine at Edinburgh. EDINBURGH, July 9 .- Andrew Carnegie today laid the foundation stone of the new free library building, for the endowment of which

library building, for the endowment of which he donated \$250,000. Blains was present and made an address. He claimed Mrs. Carnegie as his countrywoman and declared there was no child in the United States old enough to know about things away from home who was unacquainted with Edinburgh, many publications of Chambers and the works of all of Sectiand's best thinkers having always had a large circulation in America, and all having profited by them. As for himself, he looked back with pleasure upon the splendid galaxy of Sectiands's stars, Sectt. Jeffrey and Sidney Smith, whose literature, the latter avowed, had been cultivated upon a little oatmeal. Blaine was well received and much cheered.

much cheered.

Patti in a Pet. LONDON, July 9 .- Colonel Mapleson failed to provide the necessary company, orchestra and chorus last evening to accompany Patt in the performance she agreed to render a her majesty's theater. The diva, on this account, refused to sing. Patti says she will not appear again in her majesty's theater during Colonel Mapleson's engagement.

The Intrepid's Successful Trip. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, July 9.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The yacht Intrepid arrived at Havre early to-day. She reports light winds and calms. She spoke

the bark Craydon from Port Royal. She was out thirty-six days. All hands are well A Feast of Wit. LONDON, July 9.—Earl Dunraven presided at a banquet of the Savage club to-night.

Among the guests were Waller, the United States consul general, Gerald Massey, Colonel Russul, of Boston, and Hon. Wayne MacVeagh. The last named made a brilliant peech and was warmly cheered. Death Sentence Commuted.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 9,-The death sentence of H. G. O'Donnell, of Silver City, and Jasper Thompson, of Socorro, were to-day commuted by Governor Rose to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary at hard labor. Another Crisis in Servia.

LONDON, July 9 .- It is reported that there is another cabinet crisis in Servia, and that King Milan has summoned Bristitch to form ministry.

Postponed,

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British special envoyhas again postponed his departure. Herr von Radowitz, the German embassador, will remain another week. Sentenced. SUAKIM, July 9 .- The sheikhs and tribes

men captured by the expedition sent out to

avenge Stewart's murder in April have been

sentenced to terms of Imprisonment from seven to three years at fard labor and to be flogged. Death of Lord Ramsey LONDON, July 9, Lord Ramsey, eldest son and heir of Earl of Balhausie, is dead.

He was eighty years old. Killed By a Madman. DUBLIN, July 9.—A madman to-day at tacked a party of men making hay in a field near the Rathfriland county downs. The lunatic, armed with a billhook, killed four and wounded two.

Three Children Cremated. New Orleans, July 9.—A special to the Picayune from Greenwood, Miss., says: Three negro children were burned to death to-day near Tichula. Their parents went to church leaving four children in the house. The eldest, aged ten, get a lighted lamp near the bed which caught ine and three of the children were burned to death.

Will Sue the Company. NEW YORK, July 9 .- At a meeting of unpaid singers and others employed by the American Opera company, instead of receiv ing at least a part of the money due them, according to promise, a letter was read from Mrs. Thurber postponing the payment indefinitely. The employes will now bring suit against the company.

The Second Visitation. XENIA, O., July 9 .- The Methodist church which was recently partly shattered by a cyclone was struck by lightning and fired, and several other buildings were totally stroyed. Losses aggregate \$40,000.

## A REVOLUTION IN HAWAII

King Kalakaua's Subjects Assume the Reins of Government.

THE OLD CABINET OUSTED.

Walter S. Gibson Removed From the Prime Ministry and W. L. Green Appointed in His Stead-Possible Bloodshed.

A New Order of Things. SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.-The steamship Mariposa, which arrived from Australia this morning, having touched at the Hawaiian islands, brings the important information that the expected revolution in the Hawaiian kingdom has actually occurred. The populace organized and demanded the downfall of the ministry and the abdication of the king. The residents of Honolulu and the surrounding country have assumed the powers of government. The volunteer military forces of the kingdom are with them. As a result the Gibson ministry has fallen and a cabinet named by the people headed by William M. Green has been appointed. King Kalakaua is permitted to retain the throne although divested of all present power, having acceded to the demand for a new constitution and agreed to abide by the will of the people. The king was thoroughly alarmed and on July 1 called a meeting of the American minister, the British commissioner, the French commissioner and the Portuguese French commissioner and the Portuguese commissioner, to whom he offered to transfer pro tem the powers vested in him as king. These officials refused to accept the trust, but advised the king to lose no time in forming a new constitution, which he followed. Waiter M. Gibson and his son-in-law, F. H. Hayselden, are under arrest, having been seized by the civic troops when attempting to escape. The populace assumed control of affairs in the kingdom on June 25, and were joined by hastily organized military companies. On the afternoon of June 30 at a large meeting, resolutions were adopted dejoined by hastily organized military companies. On the afternoon of June 30 at a large meeting, resolutions were adopted declaring that the administration of the government had ceased through corruption and incompetency to adequately perform its functions and afford protection to the personal and property rights for which all governments exist. Demands on the king were foruniated to the effect that he must unconditionally dismiss his cabinet and call on either William L. Green, Henry Waterhouse, Godfrey Brown or Mark P. Hobinson to select a new one, and that Walter Gloson be dismissed from each and fourth demands were that the king should make restitution for \$71,000 opium bribe money and dismiss Junius Kaal, register of conveyances, who was implicated in the bribery. They also asked a specific pledge from the king that he would not in future interfere with or attempt to unduly influence legislation. When the committee reached the palace, they found the news had preceded them, and the Gibson ministry handed in their resignations after conferring with the representatives of foreign governments. On July I Kalakaua formally appointed William L. Green prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. Green then completed the cabinet. The surrender of King Kalakaua to the demands of the populace were was as complete and as ignominious as that endured by his late ministry. In response to the demands made upon him, he replied in detail signifying his acquiescence.

# response to the demands made upon him, he replied in detail signifying his acquiescence. What course the revolution will now take is not known. When the Maraposa salled the opinion prevailed that Kaiakaua should be allowed to continue on the throne, though fears were expressed that Gibson and other members of the ex-ministry might lose their lives. There had, however, been no blood-shed up to that time. M'GLYNN EXCOMMUNICATED. The Bolt Falls at Last-An Unfrocked

Priest. New York, July 9-The bolt that has for weeks been hanging over the head of Dr. McGlynn has fallen. He has been excommunicated. A reporter learned positively to-day at Archbishop Corrigan's residence that a papal brief ordering his formal excommunication had been received, and that accompanied by a letter from Archbishop Corrigan, it would be read in all the Catholic churches of this diocese to-morrow. The papal brief sets forth the contumacy of the priest, and refers with sorrow to his persistency in detying the church which had been so anxious to see him repent and do penance for the scandal he has provoked. It goes on at some length to explain the necessity of the present act, compliments Archbishor the present act, compliments Archbishop Corrigan on his firmness and discretion and ends by instructing him to publish the decree of excommunication in his church diocese at once. The letter from the archbishop will recite anew the anxious efforts of the local church and the authorities to bring Dr. McGlynn to a proper sense of his duties as a priest, and concludes by exorting the faithful to obey implicitly the mandate from kome with reference to the unfrocked priest. This is the last act in the strange drama so far as is the last act in the strange drama so far a the church itself is concerned. Dr. McGlynn is entirely cut off from it, and Catholies are not supposed to associate with him. All sacraments are withheld from him.

Enforcing the Quarantine. SPRINGFIELD. July 9.—Governor Oglesby

ssued a proclamation to-day scheduling for the quarantine district in Chicago which is already under quarantine restrictions, for the purpose of putting into effect the provisions of the new law enacted by the thirty-liftle general assembly. The new feature of this quarantine is that the governor prohibits 'ail domestic animals of the bovine specie within said district from being moved from one premises to another, or over any public high-way, or any unfenced lot, or piece of ground, or from being brought into or taken from said district, except upon obtaining a special permit signed by the board of live stock com-missioners, or by some member thereof, agent or officer of the board authorized to issue such permits.'

All Difficulties Settled.

CHICAGO, July 9 .- The Inter Ocean's Madi son, Wis., special to-day says: "A select committee from the St. Louis G. A. R. committee of arrangements, and three members of the G. A. R. national council of adminis tration, met with General Fairchild, and all difference and difficulties regarding the St. Louis encampment are authoritively stated to have been settled. General Fairchild, when interviewed regarding the president's letter, had nothing to say himself, but remarked that the national officers of the grand army have not said anything whatever, one way or another regarding the president's way or another, regarding the president's presence in St. Louis, General Fairchild thinks the St. Louis encampment will be one of the grandest yet had.

Won't Pay their Subscriptions.

St. Louis, July, 9. - An evening paper says: "The opinion is freely expressed in this City that the Grand Army will be the Chief sufferer by the refusal of the president to visit St. Louis. Already several business houses have declined to pay the subscription they made to the Grand Army fund, one subscriber said: "I think the Grand Army fund will be reduced \$25,000 by the president's letter and his refusal to come to the City. finance Committee has collected more than half the amount subscribed but their still remains over \$16,000 to be collected, it is probable that many of the subscriptions will be scratched off in view of the president's action.

Adjusting Rates. CHICAGO, July 9 .- An adjourned meeting

of the managers of the western and northwestern lines, to-day considered the question of rates to be applied from points in western lowa. The sentiment of the representatives was that the rate should be graded up to the Council Bluffs maximum and make a reduction of 2 cents a hundred, leaving the Council Bluffs tariff as at present. It was said that there is no grain in Nebraska to move, while there is plenty in western lows that must be taken at a reduction.

INTERVIEW WITH JEFF DAVIS. He Tells of Various Attempts to Take his Life.

bution giving an account of recent important interviews with Jefferson Davis, in these interviews Davis among other things charges that the federal government conspired during the war to have him assascinated. On this subject Davis says; "While the Confederate Government was at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861, I received an annoymous letter from Philadelphia the substance of which was that the Governor of Pennsylvania had released a noted desperado from the penitertiary upon condition that he go to Montgomery and assassinate me, with the promise of a reward of \$100,000 if he succeeded. After his release the man stated that he probably could not succeed alone and gave the name of another convict who was released with him." Davis then gave, with much circumstantiality, detail of various attempts upon his life. On one occasion when viewing the defensive works at Richmond together with Colonel William Preston Johnson, a pistol ball passed by them. Search revealed a man in a vacant house. Davis sent him to General Lee with this note: "Hope that he will be put to the front line to stop a ball intended for a better man." At Montgomery all his efforts were directed toward securing for seceeding states a peaceful separation, though he never thought of going back into the union to escape the last resort to arbitrament of arms. Davis discusses his experience as secretary of war in Pierce's cabinet as senator, etc. He pays a high tribute to Jackson, Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and A. P. Hill. Speaking of the seven day's battle around Richmond, Dawes says General Lee conceived and executed a desperate plan to turn the flank and rear of McClelland's army, and adds that the failure to annihilate the federal army was due chiefly to the fact that Lee moved in ignorance of the country below Richmond and with insufficient guides. He says Lee's object in retreating from Petersburg in the last days of the war was to reach Danville, unite with Johnston, and crush Sherman before Grant could join him. He declares that McClellan and Meade were two of the best federal generals, and says had the former received hearty support from the federal war department, his campaign against Richmond would have resulted disastrously to the confederates.

Davis has no wish to enter public life, but is deeply solicitous for the whole country, and says the only disturbing element to be discerned now are the efforts of the extremists of the north to keep alive for political purposes the animosties and the hatreds of the past. He thinks the time has come when reason should be substituted for gave the name of another convict who was released with him." Davis then gave, with

for political purposes the animosities and the hatreds of the past. He thinks the time has come when reason should be substituted for passion, and when men who have fought in support of their honest convictions shall be able and willing to do justice to each other.

#### A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Secretary Whitney Makes \$15,000 By Selling "Grasslands." WASHINGTON July 9 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Secretary Whitney has sold "Grasslands," his country place on the Tenleytown road. The purchasers are Arthur Barnwell and William Kryan, of Charleston, S. C., and they paid for the place which contains seventy-five acres of land, \$75,000 or \$1000 per acre. It is stated that Secretary Whitney is so much pleased with this place as a residence that he sold it with the agreement that he could lease it and he has leased it for two years with the privilege of a third year. He will therefore continue to occupy it as a place of residence for the next two or three years. The purchasers are both weaithy men. Mr. Ryan is a former member of congress and some months ago he purchased "Dunbarton Hall," on Pierce Mill road, where he now lives. Mr. Barnwell will probably occupy "Grasslands" after Secretary Whitney gives up the house, but he purchased it more for a secretary with the purchased. Whitney is so much pleased with this place

well will probably occupy "Grasslands" after Secretary Whitney gives up the house, but he purchased it more for an investment than for a home. In the spring of 1885 Secretary Whitney purchased this place, which contained 100 acres and a large house, which he occupies for a portion of the summer. The price paid was \$300 per acre, which was regarded as a rather steep figure for country property. When Secretary Whitney sold twenty-live of his 100 acres some time ago he obtained for it \$1,500 per acre or \$37,500. For the remainder of the place he now receives \$75,000, and deducting \$7.000 which it is said he has expended during his residence in improvements of various kinds, the secretary in a little over two years realizes about \$75,000 from his investment.

from his investment.

Postal Changes. WASHINGTON, July 9 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. ]-Julia A. Haller was to-day appointed postmistress at Power, Hamilton county, lowa, vice C. A. Near, resigned; A

county, lowa, vice C. A. Near, resigned; A. E. Stnart, Cedar Bluffs, Saunders county, Nebraska, vice William D. Farris, resigned. The president has appointed the following postmasters: Amos H. Kisner, at Cerro Gordo, Ia., vice Henry Keern, resigned, and Thomas C. Medvary at Waukon, Ia., vice D. W. Reed, removed.

Following are the changes in star schedules in Iowa: Iaka to Walden; leave Iaka Saturdays at 9 a. m., arrive at Walden by 10:15 m., leave Walden Saturdays at 10:30 a. m., arrive at laka by 12 m.

Bindianola to Osceola: leave Indianola Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:30 y. m., arrive at Medora by 7 p. m., leave Medora Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m., arrive at Osceola by 12 m., leave Osceola Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:30 p. m., arrive at Medora by 7 p. p. leave Medora Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m., arrive at Indianola by 12 m. Boonesborough to Boone: leave Boonesborough daily except Sundays at 11:30 a. m., boonesborough to Boone: leave Boonesborough daily except Sundays at 11:30 a. m., boonesborough daily excep

borough daily except Sundays at 11:39 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 7 p. m., arrive at Boone by 12 m., 4 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. leave Boone daily except Sundays at 7:30 a. m., 12:40 p. m. and except Sundays at 7:30 a. m., 12:40 p. m. and 3:50 p. m., arrive at Boonesborough at 8 a. m., 1 p. m. and 5 b. m., leave Boonesborough Sundays at 11:30 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m., arrive at Roone by 12 m., 4 p. m. and 5 p. m., arrive at Roone by 12 m., 4 p. m. and 5 p. m., leave Boone Sundays at 9 a. m., 12:30 p. m. and 4:30 p. m.; arrive at Boonsborough by 9:30 a. m. 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. Prairie City to Colfax: Leave Prairie City Tuespays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:30 p. m., arrive at Colfax by 2:30 p. m., leave Colfax Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5:30 p. m., arrive at Prairie City by 7:30 p. m. Spirit Lake to Jackson: Leave Spirit Lake daily except Sundays at 8 a. m., arrive at daily except Sundays at 8 a.m., airive at Jackson by 12 m., leave Jackson daily except Sundays at 2 p. m., arrive at Spirit Lake by

P. m. Henry J. Bryan was commissioned as Henry J. Bryan was commissioned as fourth class postmaster at Defiance, Ia., and Michael F. Sheppard at Golden. Ia.

The name of the postoffice at Henrietta, Nuckanas county, Neb., has been changed to Ruskin and the site moved one and one-quarter miles northwest, with Isaac Keller as postmaster. At the Newport office established at Ellis, Gage county, Neb., James C. Sausman was appointed postmaster.

An Old Story.

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- The charges gainst ex-Collector Beecher published in this morning's dispatches from San Fran cisco, are regarded in the treasury department as an old story. They were instigated many months ago and dismissed. That the department does not consider Beecher guilty of frauds in collecting revenue is evident from the fact that he is now employed as special agent in the same district over which he formerly had charge as collector. In speaking of the case to-day Secretay Fairchild said it was so old he had almost forgotten it. ten it.

More of Harvey's Thefts. WASHINGTON, July 9.-Further investigation shows that Oscar J. Harvey, the treasury clerk forger who carried through so many fraudulent claims for horses lost by army officers, also pushed to completion about twenty genuine but neglected or aban-doned claims, on which he realized \$255, making his total stealings \$11,700.

Will Return To Work. CHICAGO, July 9.-The master masons have ratified the report of the arbitrators and it is expected that work in the building trades will be generally resumed Monday.

TWO BOLD BURGLARS BACGED

BALTIMORE, July 9.-The morning Heraid One of Them Says His Pather Lives in will publish to-morrow a 20 column contri-Omaha.

THAT MYSTERY AT SCHUYLER.

The Dead Body Proves to Be That of D. H. Montfort-Preparations For a Big Celebration at Springfield.

Burglars Bagged at Schuyler. SCHUYLER, Neb., July 9.- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Burgiars raided the residence of D. J. McKelvey, a jeweler, about 1 o'clock this morning. McKelvy was awakened, but being covered with two revolvers did not care to object. The robbers secured a gold watch, a silver watch, some

secured a gold watch, a silver watch, some jewelry and the store keys. After they were gone, McKilvey got up and called the night watch and they went gunning, bazging the game. Two men were caught as they were boarding the early passenger. They were taken to jail and upon being searched all the stolen property was recovered. The residence of Mr. Guidinger was also entered, but before anything was secured they were frightened away.

The burglars had their preliminary examination before County Judge Grimison, who deemed the evidence against them sufficiently strong to bind them over in the sum of \$2,000 each to await the action of the district court which convenes in October. The prisoners gave their names as Hobart and Welsh. The one who gave his name as Welsh said his father was living in Omaha. It is believed that these men are only a part of the gang which has been operating here for some time past. Three strangers were seen this afternoon loitering about the court house and jail who are believed to be friends of the prisoners. The people here are becoming effort to rid the place of toughs.

The Body Identified.

SCHUYLER, Neb., July 9.-[Special Telegram to the Ber.]-The body of the dead man found here yesterday was fully identified by D. R. Montfort of Stromsburg, as

fied by D. R. Montfort of Stromsburg, as being that of his son. The remains will be taken from this place to Wahoo this afternoon for interment.

Mr. Montfort stated to-day that his son had had a fall several years ago, since which time the heat affected him to such a degree that he would be out of his mind. The coryoner's jury accordingly brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death from an overdose of morphine administered by his own hand while suffering from sunstreke, and no blame attached to any party or parties in connection with the act. The remains were taken to Wahoo this afternoon by the father and brother, who arrived to-day from Silver Creek.

COLUMBUS, Neb., July 9,-[Special to the BEE.]-A detailed estimate of the loss incurred by the burning of George Scott's barn here last night shows that Mr. Scott lost nineteen head of valuable horses, ten buggies, four sleighs, seven sets of double har ness and five sets of single harness, 500 bushels of oats and several tons of hay. There were seven fine horses boarding in the barn belonging to business men of Columbus that were also burned with their harness. The total loss is about \$5,500; partially covered

by \$2,800 insurance.

The Clother house stood about forty feet from the barn on the east and took fire from the intense heat, but the firemen manfully stood their ground, enveloped in sheets, and fought off the flames with four streams of water, confining the flames to the barn, and saving the Clother house, which seemed doomed to total destruction. The stillness of the wight slaws made this possible. Some the night alone made this possible. Some outbuildings of George W. Crother were burned. He estimates his loss at \$500 to In one of the buildings burned was in close proximity to the barn were damaged; loss nominal. The origin of the tire is a mystery and people are about equally divided in opinion as to whether it was accidental or of incendiary origin.

The city waterworks, it is conceded, have paid for themselves in the property saved

from fire since their erection. Ricked by a Horse.

COLUMBUS, Neb., July 9.-[Special Tele gram to the BEE. j -- Colonel R. Brandt and W. Y. Bissell, esq., were out hunting this evening. Mr. Bissell got out of the carriage, the colonel remaining inside. When the team started to move Bissell, in grasping at the lines, one of the horses reared up and struck Mr. Bissell, making an ugly scalp wound over the right temple, also with great force striking him on the calf of the leg. Drs. Martyn and Schuz stitched up the wound In the head, and finding no bones broken left him resting easily, although feeling very

sore and pervous,

Death of Asa Brigge. FREMONT, Neb., July 9 .- | Special to the BRE. |- Asa C. Briggs, one of the early pioneers in this section of the state, and an old and highly respected citizen of Dodge county, died yesterday at his home in Hooper township at the ripe age of seven ty-four years and nine months. He was for many years associated with his son. J. F. Briggs, in the milling business, near Hooper. He held the position of county treasurer four years and passed away mourned by a wide circle of iriends and relatives.

Celebration at Springfield. SPRINGFIELD, Neb., July 9. [Special to the BEE-|The grand celebration and barbecue to be held at this place Thursday July 21st is an assured sucess. Ex-Senator Van Wyck having promised to address the citizens of Springueld and Sarpy county on that occasion. The Ex-Senator has a nost of friends in this county who really stood by him during the late election and who will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing him.

Tracklaying Finished. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 9, [Special telegram to the BEE-| The U.P. Railroad fin ished tracklaying from the south reaching the depot grounds in this city at 5 p. m. to-day. The occasion was worked by great demon-

strations on the part of the citizens. The construction gang was served with refresh-ments and there was a display of fireworks at night. Hair Admits His Guilt. RAPID CITY, Dak., July 9.- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The examination of George E. Hair, the defaulting agent of the Elkhorn line at Buffalo Gap, to-day resulted in his being bound over to await the action

of the Custer county grand jury in \$500 ball. Bond was furnished by Hair. He admits everything charged against him. Accepted the Position. FREMONT, Neb., July 9 .- | Special to the BEE. |-Hon. W. H. Munger, of this city, who

has been hesitating for several days about accepting the position tendered him as one of the secretaries of the state board of transportation, has finally determined to accept. His bond of \$10,000, signed by J. T. Smith and W. D. Thomas, was forwarded to the proper officials at Lincoln to-day. Suspended.

DES MOINES, July 9 .- A Register special from Ida Grove, Ia., says Judge McComber ty, for retusing to enforce the prohibitory

Fire At Des Mo nes.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 9 .- Fire early th's morning broke out in the rear of the store of Haribut, Hess & Co., wholesale druggists, and before it could be confrolled, damaged the stock to the amount of \$30,000. Fully in-sured.